

GenCore version 4.5
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OM protein - protein search, using sw model

Run on:

September 27, 2001, 16:41:22 ; Search time 34.59 Seconds

(without alignments)
571.362 Million cell updates/sec

Title:

US-09-483-543A-9

Perfect score:

1733

Sequence:

KRCGAGNFDEERSSWWGR.SGCGXGLEVLFOGPKVRKGXG 326

Scoring table:

BLOSUM62

Gap open 10.0 , gapext 0.5

Searched:

412676 seqs, 60623988 residues

Total number of hits satisfying chosen parameters:

412676

Minimum DB seq length:

0

Maximum DB seq length:

200000000

Post-processing:

Minimum Match 0%,
Maximum Match 100%,
Listing first 45 summaries

Database :

A_Geneseq_0601.*

1: /SIDS8/gcdata/geneseq/geneseq/AA1980.DAT:*

2: /SIDS8/gcdata/geneseq/geneseq/AA1981.DAT:*

3: /SIDS8/gcdata/geneseq/geneseq/AA1982.DAT:*

4: /SIDS8/gcdata/geneseq/geneseq/AA1983.DAT:*

5: /SIDS8/gcdata/geneseq/geneseq/AA1984.DAT:*

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12: /SIDS8/gcdata/geneseq/geneseq/AA1991.DAT:*

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16: /SIDS8/gcdata/geneseq/geneseq/AA1995.DAT:*

17: /SIDS8/gcdata/geneseq/geneseq/AA1996.DAT:*

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22: /SIDS8/gcdata/geneseq/geneseq/AA2001.DAT:*

Pred. No. is the number of results predicted by chance to have a score greater than or equal to the score of the result being printed, and is derived by analysis of the total score distribution.

SUMMARIES

Result No.	Query	Match Length	DB ID	Description
1	1605	92.6	304	17 AAW05409
2	1129	65.5	256	16 AAU85919
3	911.5	52.9	303	19 AAU42071
4	913.5	52.7	303	17 AAU77339
5	321	18.5	79	19 AAU54313
6	257	14.8	50	21 AAU12071
7	257	14.8	217	18 AAU18053
8	224	12.9	217	16 AAU85918
9	224	12.9	217	18 AAU14004
10	224	12.9	217	19 AAU42070
11	222	12.8	217	16 AAU84356

RESULT	1
AAW05409	ID AAW05409 standard; Protein; 304 AA.
XX	AC AAW05409;
XX	DT 23-FEB-1998 (first entry)
XX	DE Mouse Crk protein.
XX	XX Src-homology region 3 domain; human; mouse; SH3 domain; cell growth; cellular signalling element; cellular structural element; malignancy; protein identification; functional domain; protein screening; cellular signal transduction process.
XX	KW OS Mus musculus.
XX	KEY Location/Qualifiers
FT Misc-difference 167	/note= "encoded by GAC"
FT Misc-difference 168	/note= "encoded by GAG"
FT	W09631625-A1.
FT	XX
FT	PD 10-OCT-1996.
FT	XX
FT	PF 04-APR-1996; 96WO-US04454.
FT	XX
FT	PR 03-APR-1996; 96US-063915.
FT	PR 07-APR-1995; 95US-0417872.
PA	XX
PA	(CYTO-) CYTOGEN CORP.
PA	(DYN-C) UNIV NORTH CAROLINA.

ALIGNMENTS

12	210	12.1	317	13 AAR26061	Growth Factor Rece
13	177	10.2	1290	17 AAR9058	Phospholipase C _{ga}
14	174	10.0	21 AAY19419	PKA substrate, Yav	
15	172.5	10.0	797	20 AAY72125	Amino acid sequenc
16	167	9.6	844	13 AAR25671	Mouse vav proto on
17	159.5	9.2	287	20 AAY22236	Human KDR signal t
18	159.5	9.2	847	20 AAY22237	Human KDR signal t
19	158.5	9.1	330	21 AAY197991	Human Grf40, a sig
20	158	9.1	1215	20 AAY32156	Human SH3D1A prote
21	158	9.1	1220	20 AAY2155	Human SH3D1A prote
22	157	9.1	462	17 AAW05395	Human SH3P17 prote
23	157	9.1	509	17 AAW03399	Human clone 65 pro
24	157	9.1	641	20 AAY2158	Human SH3D1A prote
25	157	9.1	1144	21 AAY32154	Human SH3D1A prote
26	156.5	9.0	330	21 AAY9388	Amino acid sequenc
27	154.5	8.9	175	21 AAY7449	Mouse Esell prote
28	152	8.8	1214	21 AAY5744	Mouse Esell prote
29	151.5	8.7	330	19 AAW6830	Human GRBP protein
30	149	8.6	464	18 AAW23116	CD2-associated int
31	149	8.6	464	20 AAW80420	CD2-associated int
32	149	8.6	464	22 AAB65391	Human CD2 associat
33	149	8.6	1047	11 AAR03328	Mouse SH3P12 prote
34	147.5	8.5	788	17 AAR25336	Mouse Ese2L prote
35	147	8.5	1197	21 AAY57455	Peptide P9 Inhibit
36	147	8.5	1658	21 AAY7450	Sequence of full 1
37	144.5	8.3	516	15 AAR6668	GAP6 encoded by la
38	144.5	8.3	1047	12 AAR1137	Lambda clone 101 p
39	144.5	8.3	1047	13 AAR25336	Human RGA protein.
40	144.5	8.3	107	13 AAR9924	Rat phosphodiester
41	143.5	8.3	1683	21 AAY1160	CD2-associated int
42	141.5	8.2	141	8.1 AAW26495	CD2-associated int
43	141	8.1	553	18 AAW21159	CD2-associated int
44	141	8.1	553	18 AAW20419	CD2-associated int
45	141	8.1	553	20 AAW80419	CD2-associated int

XX	Fowlkes DM, Hoffinan N, Kay BK, McConnell SJ, Sparks AB;	DT	16-MAY-1996 (first entry)
PI		XX	
XX	WPI: 1995-465045/46.	DE	Human GRB-3.
DR	N-PSDB; AAT39808.	XX	
XX	Identifying polypeptide(s) having specific functional domain (esp. SH3 domain) - comprises detecting selective binding to recognition unit, regardless of sequence homology	KW	GRB-3; growth factor receptor bound; tyrosine kinase; regulation; cell growth; cellular metabolism; screening; signal transduction; cancer; diabetes; CORT technique; cloning of receptor targets.
PT		XX	
PT	Claim 102; Fig 41; 174PP; English.	OS	Homo sapiens.
XX		XX	
PS	AAM05405-W05411 represent human and mouse Src-homology region 3 (SH3) domain containing proteins that can be used in the method of the invention. SH3 domain containing proteins play a role in signalling and structural elements of cells. The method of the invention is for identifying polypeptides containing functional domains of interest (especially SH3 domains). The method comprises contacting a multivalent recognition unit (RU) complex with a number of peptides and identifying polypeptides having a selective binding affinity for the RU complex. The method is based on functional similarities and does not rely on sequence similarities. Prior methods only gave limited success for identifying proteins which contain an SH3 domain due to the minimal sequence homology among SH3 proteins. It has been found that small peptide RUs in multivalent form have reduced specificity for a given functional domain compared to monomer RUs. Multivalent RU complexes are particularly suited to screening for polypeptides containing functional domains that are similar to, but not identical in sequence to, the original target functional domain. The new method enables proteins having a common function to be identified. Identification of novel SH3 proteins will be useful for a better understanding of cell growth, malignancy, signal transduction processes, etc. New candidate drugs can be identified, and their specificities (e.g. pharmacological activities) can be assessed using the method of the invention.	PN	W09524426-A1.
XX		XX	
CC	Sequence 304 AA:	PD	14-SEP-1995.
CC	Query Match 92.6%; Score 1605; DB 17; Length 304; Best Local Similarity 99.7%; Pred. No. 2.1e-134; Matches 302; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	XX	13-MAR-1995; 95WO-US03385.
CC	QY 5 AGNFDSEERSWYWRGRSROEAVALLOGQORHGFLVRSSTSPGDDYVLSVENSRSVHYI 64	XX	11-MAR-1994; 94US-0208887.
Db	2 agnfdseersswywrgrsroea... 61	XX	PA (UINY) UNIV NEW YORK STATE.
QY	65 INSSGPRPPVPRPRAOPPGVSPSRSLRGDQRDSLALLEYKIRHYLDTTILEPVAR 124	XX	PI Margolis BL, Schlessinger J, Skolnik EY;
Db	62 inssgprppvprp... 121	XX	DR N-PSDB; AAT07168.
QY	125 RQSGVILRQEAEYVRALEDFNGNDEDPFKKGDLIRKPEEOWNNAEDESEGKRM 184	XX	PR
Db	122 rgsgvilrqeae... 181	XX	DNA encoding tyrosine kinase-binding proteins - used to screen agents capable of modulating cell growth or cellular metabolism
QY	185 IPVPVYERKRPASASVSLIGGQEGSHQPGAGPGEPEPYAOPSVNPLPNQNGPYAR 244	XX	PT Disclosure; Fig 34A-C; 215PP; English.
Db	182 ipvpvyer... 241	XX	CC Using a new cloning technique, CORT (cloning of receptor targets) several new tyrosine kinase (TK) binding proteins were isolated. Growth factor receptor bound proteins GRB-1, GRB-2, GRB-3, GRB-7 and GRB-10 were isolated using this method. This sequence represents GRB-3.
QY	245 VIKRKVPAKYDVKALALEVGLVKVTKINVSQWEGCNGKRGHFPPTHVRLIDQNPDE 304	XX	CC The proteins bind to a tyrosine-phosphorylated domain of a eukaryotic TK. GRB proteins can be used for screening agents which are capable of modulating cell growth that occurs via signal transduction through TKs. Such agents can be used to prevent or inhibit cell growth or to counteract tumour development. GRB proteins are also useful for identifying susceptibility to diseases associated with alterations in cellular metabolism mediated by TK pathways e.g. cancer and diabetes.
Db	242 vikrkvp... 301	XX	CC
QY	305 DFG 307	XX	CC
Db	302 dfg 304	XX	CC
RESULT	3	DT	16-MAY-1996 (first entry)
ID	AAW42071	XX	
XX	AAW42071 standard; Protein; 303 AA.	AC	AAW42071;
AC	AAW85919;	XX	
XX		DT	04-JUN-1998 (first entry)

neurone disorders, or cardiac disorders e.g. heart disease, where the ability to induce neural/cardiac tissue proliferation would be useful. The present sequence was used for sequence homology comparison.

CC
CC
CC
XX
SQ

Sequence 50 AA;

neurone disorders, or cardiac disorders e.g. heart disease, where the ability to induce neural/ cardiac tissue proliferation would be useful. The present sequence was used for sequence homology comparison.

The present sequence was used for sequence homology comparison.

Sequence	50 AA;
Query Match	14.8%
Best Local Similarity	90.0%
Matches	45; Conservative
Qy	142 ALFDENGDEEDLFPKKGKDILIRDRKPEEQWNAESEKGKGMIPVYVE 191
Db	1 alfdkgndedlpfkqdkdikirkbpeeqwnnaedmgkrgmipvye 50

RESULT 7
ANSWER

AAW18063
ID AAW18063 standard; Protein; 217 AA.
XX

AC
XX
PT 06-DEC-1997 (first entry)
AAW18063;

XX DE Growth factor receptor-bine
VV

AA
Growth factor receptor-binding protein 2 homologue; Grb2-1; human;
KW signal transduction; antagonist; antisense; immunosuppressive;

KW autoimmune disease; transplant rejection; agonist; HIV; infection;
KW cancer; diagnosis; gene therapy.
XX

... OS
XX
...
Homo sapiens.

PN WOY/205/3-AI.
XX
PD 12-JUN-1997.

XX
PF
XX
XX
04-DEC-1995;
95WO-US15883.

PR 04-DBC-1995; 95WO-US15883.
XX

PA (HOMA-) HUMAN GENOME SCI INC.
PA (JOSL-) JOSLIN DIABETES CENT INC.
PA (SMK-) SMITHLINE BECCHAM CORP.

XX
PI
VV
Dunnington D, Ni J, Shoelson SE;

DR WPI: 1997-319539/29.
N PSDB; AAT67275.

XX
PT
PT
Growth factor receptor binding protein 2 homologue and related DNAs used to develop products for diagnosis and therapy of α α

PT XX autoimmune diseases, transplant rejection, HIV infection or cancer

Claim 4; Page 38-39; 5/5pp; English.
XX
CC
This polypeptide comprises a human growth factor receptor-binding

CC protein 2 homologue, Grb2-1 (AAW18063), that exhibits T-cell specificity. Its amino acid sequence was deduced from a cDNA sequence (AB067725) originally derived from a human tonsil cDNA

library. It shows 55% identity with the human Grb2 amino acid sequence. Methods are claimed for producing pure human Grb2-1.

CC protein in a recombinant host cell, for treating conditions related to insufficient Grb2-1 protein function, and for identifying compounds that modulate Grb2-1 activity, such as substances that

CC
CC
modulate the ras pathway in T-lymphocytes by affecting the binding of Grb2-1 to the cell membrane. Modulation of Grb2-1 function can be used to affect immune system function by affecting τ -S611

xx

XX
 PF 17-JAN-1992; 92WO-US00434.
 XX
 PR 18-JAN-1991; 91US-0643237.
 XX
 PA (UNIV) UNIV NEW YORK STATE.
 XX
 Margolis BL, Schlessinger J, Skolnik EY;
 XX
 WPI; 1992-284605/34.
 DR N-PSDB; ARQ27255.
 XX
 PT Probe from tyrosine-phosphorylated portion of receptor tyrosine
 kinase - used for detection of proteins capable of binding to
 receptors, useful for e.g. identifying susceptibility to cancer
 XX
 PS Claim 18: Fig 16; 86PP; English.
 XX
 The GRB-2 partial coding sequence was isolated from human brain stem
 lambda gtl1 expression library by screening with tyrosine
 phosphorylated C-terminal tail of the EGF Receptor. The amino acid
 sequence deduced from the nucleotide sequence (the "ORF" includes
 several nonsense codons !) contains unique SH2 and SH3 domains.
 CC
 See also AAQ27254.
 XX
 Sequence 317 AA:

Query Match 12.1%; Score 210; DB 13; Length 317;
 Matches 52; Conservative 44; Mismatches 54; Indels 36; Gaps 8;
 QY 7 NFESEERSWWYWRLSQEAVALLOGORH-CYFLYRSSTSPPGYVLSVSENSRSHYII 65
 Db 21 nyLemkphwfkikprakaeemlkskarhdaflliresesppgdfksvkfmgmtfikv 80
 QY 66 NSGSPRPPVPPSPaQPPPGVSPSSLRIGDQEDSLPALLEYKKHLDTTILEPVARS 125
 Db 81 lPwsrevip-----lVv---kfnslnelvdjhrr---sts---vsrnq 114
 QY 126 QGSVILRQ----EAEFYVRAFLDFNQNDDEEDLPFKGDILIRIKRPEEQWMNADESEG 180
 Db 115 q----ifldleqVpqqptqyqgalfdpqedgelgfrrgdfhymdnspnwkg-a-chg 170
 QY 181 KRMNIP 186
 Db 171 qtmfp 176

RESULT 13
 AAR90583
 ID AAR90583 standard; Protein; 1290 AA.
 XX
 AC AAR90583;
 XX
 09-APR-1996 (first entry)
 DE Phospholipase C-gamma-1.
 XX
 KW Phospholipase C-gamma-1; PLC-gamma-1; phosphoinositide.
 XX
 OS Rattus sp.
 XX
 US5474921-A.
 PD 12-DEC-1995.
 XX
 15-OCT-1993; 93US-0138641.
 XX
 15-OCT-1993; 93US-0138641.
 PA (MERL) MERCK & CO INC.

XX
 PT Koblan KS, Pompiano DL;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1996-048545/05.
 DR N-PSDB; AR12292.
 XX
 PT Method for expression and isolation of mammalian phospholipase
 C-gamma-1 - useful for determining inhibitory activity of test
 PT compounds towards phosphoinositide-specific phospholipase-C enzyme.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; column 13-20; 25pp; English.
 XX
 CC Rat phosphoinositide-specific phospholipase C-gamma-1 (EC:3.1.4.3)
 CC (NAR90583) is obtnd. by expression in a transformed bacterial host of
 CC cDNA (AR12292) coding for an intact protein consisting of the C-terminus of the
 CC tag (Glu-Glu-Phe) which is incorporated at the C-terminus of the
 CC recombinant PLC-gamma-1 to facilitate affinity purification. The
 CC recombinant PLC-gamma-1 is used to assay the inhibitory activity of
 CC a test cpds. against PLC-gamma-1.
 XX
 SQ sequence 1290 AA;

Query Match 10.2%; Score 177; DB 17; Length 1290;
 Best Local Similarity 23.2%; Pred. No. 6.3e-07;
 Matches 48; Conservative 32; Mismatches 85; Indels 42; Gaps 5;
 QY 9 DSEERSSWWYWRLSQEAVALLOGORH-CYFLYRSSTSPPGYVLSVSENSRSHYIINS 67
 Db 661 nahekewyylasitraqahmvprrgafkrrpnyaisraegkikkhcryq 719
 QY 68 SGPRPPVPPSPaQPPPGVSPSSLRIGDQEDSLPALLEYKKHLDTTILEPVARS 118
 Db 720 eg-----lVv---kfnslnelvdjhrr---sts---vsrnq 114
 QY 119 EPVARSRQGSVILRQEEAABY-----VRAFLDFNQNDDEEDLPFKGDILIR 165
 Db 762 ekigtaepdygalvegrnpqfryeanpmpftfkavkaldfykaqredeltftksaliqu 821
 QY 166 DKPESQWNAEDSECKRGMPPVPEK 192
 Db 822 ekqdqgwrtwygqkqlwipsnvye 848

RESULT 14
 AAY49419
 ID AAY49419 standard; Protein; 845 AA.
 XX
 AC AAY49419;
 XX
 DT 13-MAR-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PKA substrate, Vav-family protein.
 XX
 KW protein kinase A; PKA; PKA signaling pathway; phosphorylation; cancer;
 KW kinase substrate; immunosuppressive disorder; proliferative disease;
 KW HIV infection; AIDS; immunodeficiency; autoimmune disease;
 KW systemic lupus erythematosus; Vav-family.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9962315-A2.
 XX
 PD 02-DEC-1999.
 XX
 PR 27-MAY-1999; 99WO-GB01680.
 XX
 PR 27-MAY-1998; 98WO-0002419.
 XX
 PR 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114240.
 XX
 PA (LAUR-) LAURAS AS.
 PA (JONE/) JONES E L.

PI Hansson V, Levy FO, Mustelin T, Skalhegg BS, Sundvold V, Tasken K;
 PI Vang T, Altman A, Munshi A;
 XX PR 23-DEC-1998; 98WO-US27400.
 DR XX PR 23-DEC-1997; 97US 0068690.
 DR XX PA (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
 XX PR Samelson LF, Zhang W;
 XX PR Disclosure; Fig 11B; 125pp; English.
 PS DR WPI; 1999-418926/35.
 XX DR -PSDB; AAX89078.
 XX PR Linker for activation of T cell protein used to, e.g. screen for
 CC PR modulators of T cell signalling
 CC XX Disclosure; Fig 11B; 125pp; English.
 CC The invention relates to a protein tyrosine kinase substrate LAT (linker
 CC for activation of T cells) protein. Modulation of interaction between LAT
 CC and the T-cell receptor (TCR) affects the TCR signalling pathway. LAT is
 CC a substrate for tyrosine kinases and becomes phosphorylated after TCR
 CC engagement, resulting in recruitment of other signalling molecules. LAT
 CC is used to identify and test (anti)agonists of other signalling molecules. LAT
 CC pathways, i.e. modulation of interaction between tyrosine kinase signalling
 CC substrates and intracellular ligands or between these ligands and other
 CC members of the pathway, including identification of downstream signalling
 CC proteins, particularly in immune system cells. These modulators are
 CC potentially useful as drugs and diagnostic agents, particularly for
 CC diseases that involve undesirable cell proliferation, differentiation,
 CC growth or T cell anergy, e.g. neoplasia, inflammation, hypersensitivity/
 CC allergy, microbial infection, metabolic, genetic or autoimmune diseases,
 CC graft rejection. LAT is also used to generate specific antibodies, used
 CC for detection of LAT. Nucleic acid that encodes LAT, or its fragments,
 CC are used to identify homologous sequences in other species; to detect the
 CC LAT gene and as sources of antisense therapeutics. Modulators of LAT are
 CC potentially more specific and less toxic than known immunosuppressants
 CC such as cyclosporin. The present sequence represents the amino acid
 XX sequence 797 AA;
 Query Match 10.0%; Score 174; DB 21; Length 845;
 Best Local Similarity 27.3%; Pred. No. 6.6e-07;
 Matches 54; Conservative 27; Mismatches 67; Indels 50; Gaps 8;
 QY 16 WYWGRILSROEAVALLQGRHGVFLVRDSSSTPGDVLSVSENRVSH- YINSSGRPPV 74
 Db 671 wyygpmeraagaesilanrsdgflvrqrvkdaafaisikyvnevklikintaeg 725
 QY 75 PPSPPAQPPGVSPSLRIGDQE-FDSLALLEYK-----IHYLDTT----- 115
 Db 726 -----lyrittekafraqiteltivelvyqqlsikdfksidttlqfpkpekr 771
 Query Match 10.0%; Score 172.5; DB 20; Length 797;
 Best Local Similarity 27.1%; Pred. No. 8.3e-07;
 Matches 54; Conservative 27; Mismatches 67; Indels 51; Gaps 8;
 Db 772 tisrpavgsktyfgt-----akarydfcardselsikegdikilkngggwwr 822
 QY 175 AESEGKRGMLPVYVEK 192
 Db 823 ge-iygryvqwfpanyyvee 839
 Sequence 797 AA;
 RESULT 15
 AAY27125 ID 116 -TLIEVARSKRGQSVILREEAEVRALEDFNEDDELPFKGDILIRIKPQQ-WW 173
 XX AAY27125 standard; Protein; 797 AA.
 AC AC
 XX DT AAY27125;
 14-SEP-1999 (first entry)
 XX DE Amino acid sequence of human Vav.
 XX
 KW LAT; tyrosine kinase; linker for activation of T cell; TCR; human;
 KW T-cell receptor; TCR signalling pathway; neoplasia; inflammation;
 KW hypersensitivity; allergy; microbial infection; modulator; Vav.
 KW autoimmune disease; graft rejection; modulator; Vav.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO9932627-A2.
 PD 01-JUL-1999.

Search completed: September 27, 2001, 16:41:23
 Job time: 696 sec

